## NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

### THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE. ERIE'S OPPONENTS SWEEPING EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM.

O'Brien's Repeal Bill Passed in the Senate and Ordered to a Third Rending in the House - The Metropolitan Police Bill Yavorably Reported - The Printing Frauds. ALBANY, March 14.-Erie was again the ation of the day. Long before the opening he session of the Assembly this morning the usual lobby were on hand. Among them might te seen Iron-gray Ramsey of the Albany and Susquehanna road, holding the Speaker by the buttonhole and standing on tiptoe to reach his ear, while he told him about the fight he once had with Eric. In a quiet corner were Matthew Hale and Mr. Southmayd, the eminent counsel of the English gto-kholders, who looked as though they already felt the weight of the English gold in their again, and placing a hand over his honest heart, said:

"I have talked all day, and I can talk all night. And, sir, this bill shall not be forced through without my opposition. The men here who have heretofore been as mild as lambs have stings over his face while he complacently I his blonde beard and received visits of tulation from Hawkins, Ramsey. Timedil. Dominick Roach, and others who seen his faithful friends and advisers durated his faithful friends and advisers durated his blonde beard and there who seen his faithful friends and advisers durated his blonde beard and there who seen his faithful friends and advisers durated his blonde beard and there who seen his faithful friends and advisers durated his blonde to see the faithful friends and advisers durated his blonde beard and there who is ability to fulfil his dreadful promise. Senator Robertson said that he would consent to withdraw his motion and wait until the bill came up in its regular order.

Madden was affected almost to tears by this generous act of Robertson, and peace reigned supreme in the "Poet's corner." pockets which they have so well carned, and were resigned to carry the load. Swan, the rubicund agent of the English stockholders, the chimney corner with a very happy expres-tion fitting over his face while he complacently stroked his blonde beard and received visits of congratulation from Hawkins, Ramsey, Tim Campbell, Dominick Roach, and others who nave been his faithful friends and advisers durhis sojourn in this blarsted country while ting the Eric Ring. Kings county's Game epon Tom Fields, who thrust his steel gaffs into

hoke administered to him by Senator Lord yes-terday, and did not venture out of his retire-ment until Speaker Smith was speaking. But when that gentleman began to talk about the togal points in the Eric controversy, he took a walk across the chamber with the air of a man who would say "them's my opinions." But discovering the honest eye of Southmayd fixed pon him, he blushed, slipped out of a side door, vas seen no more during the continuance o discussion. The law officer of the State ot looking well, and it is cruel on the part of capical friends to keep pcking sticks at him acy did the other evening, when his peculy constructed bill to pay the counsel he had loyed in the Ring suits was under consider.

If he is a sensitive young gentleman, and exitacks are evidently affecting his health, for his well-known temperance principles would judge from his dilapidated appearated by that he was just getting over an exect and the well-known citizens who were ested lookers on I noticed the Hon. Ben. d. Water Commissioner Fowler of Brooklyn, England, Rufus X. X. Andrews, Judge diey, and Gen. Sphola's wonderful shirt ooking well, and it is cruel on the part of

THE ERIE FIGHT BEGUN. the Enter Fight BEGUN, which the Mass consumed in discussioner and a half was consumed in discussioner the Troy charter, after which the ker announced the special order, an act in too to the Eric Railway, &c., and called Old to the chair. This was in pursuance of a tous arrangement, by which it was undertithat Husted was to take charge of the bill be floor, and so amend it as to make it conwith the O Brien bill to the Senate, and entry but it through with as little debate as tible.

for put it through with as fittle debate as the first taking the chair Alverd sent up and read the resolution of the new Eric Directors asking for the passage of this bill. The ospeak on the bill was Mr. Husted, who that no question had so much excited the maind for the last three years as the mand of the Eric Railway and this Classification of the Eric Railway and this Classification which we always and word proximate, and had have advocated its repeal. He flick exceed why he introduced the bill known as sted which reason. The Sts. has already shed and closed by status that he in-

D. B. HILL PUTTING HIMSELF ON RECORD

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D. B. HILL OF CHARLES OF THE STATE OF Which and has protested against the repeal of this ten put himself on record. He said it had comproblimed that this bill was to become a comproblimed that this bill was to become a comproblimed that this bill was to become a comproblement of the said it had been been a some and the constitution has great an interaction of the said of limitant and had been adopted in India. Hillions, and other States. It's simplicity a remarkable, in fact it was patterned after this inject of all religious denominations, the thorists, who elected the trustees of their rich on the same plain. "If this hill," said was simply for the purpose of getting rid and the object was already accomplished there was

No Nicessity for the repeat a first liwas aparty question act." He denied that it was aparty question that the bill was passed by a depublican Legislature, and "Would to God." Lee schimed, "that all the acts of Republican Legislatures were as honest and fair as this!" And just here he caught sight of the chocolate neck lee of the Attorney-General, who was peering over Lincoln's shoulder, and turning toward that individual, he said the bill was not fair which gave to the Attorney-General the power, even with others, to appoint inspectors of election, after, as was well known, that gentleman had been persistently lobbying for the passage of this bill, and denouncing the managers of the NO NECESSITY FOR THE REPEAL

rsistently lobbying for the passage of the did denouncing the managers of the did the most violent manner in his princel sation. Then shaking his finger at the asked. "Is such a man fit to be inwith such power?" The head of the law the State disappeared behind Lincoln's set that of a loen at the flash of an old sket. Mr. Hill claimed that this bill was of Englishmen as against Americans, passage was being pressed by the manthe New York Central and the President Whany and Susquebanna road, whom he to as being in the chamber lobbying for gre. Hep aid: wing tribute to col. Fisk. is callantly and bravery during the thef July, and his noble response relief which came up from Chicacity was destroyed. Then look the of the windows in which were auncey M. Depew, Ramsey, and asked. "Where were your Vander-President of the Albany and Susadithen?" He closed by a lame the fact asserted by the New York kibby had been here endeavoring, f money, to defeat the passage of the noone believes that Mr. Hill nor where political existence depends to road needed to be bribed, yet, there evidence, the downcast and it which has taken possession of re since the departure of the Erie stinding proof of the truth of the ve given considerable space to Mr. as they will probably cover about members along the line will have sd, in reply defined that the bill

in reply denied that the bil of Americans, and called his clause which provides that Di clauses of the United States

also which provides that Di-citizens of the United States, and. He assured the gentle-the need have no fear of see-as flotilla with English nabobs take control of the Eric cide, however, suggested that en night come over to take way York charter. This was to discipling the highest control takes to the suggest of the same takes to the suggest of the same est hoster than had his little electrons to the first ablet upon when he was very axious to the suggest of the suggest of the way are suggest to the suggest of the suggest of the suggest of the discipline was very axious to

A SIGH OF RELIEF

e chamber. He had ago d deal to say the sentiment, regardless of the of his audience, and sat down after a harrangue, to the intense reher of

this evening, when it is to be hoped the bun-combe talk will be closed and the bill disposed of.

THE SENATE CHAMBER was again crowded to excess this morning, it having been announced that the Eric Classification bill would be put on its third reading. The Hon. Benjamin Wood, Judge Shandlev, Crosstown Cary, the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, George A. Jones, Chauncey M. Depew, Wm. H. Vanderbilt. Dr. Merson, of the New Yorker Journal, Charley Guidet, Charley Spencer, and a number of other equally well known New Yorkers, were scattered around the chamber. Depew's pockets were stuffed full of Johnson's pro rate bills, and his classical features wore a look of intense anxiety. Senator Robertson opened business by moving that

THE ERIE REPEAL BILL be put on its third reading. Senator Madden jumped to his feet and objected angrily. He wanted to see the bill come up in its regular order. Robertson then moved to lay aside the regular order of business. At this

MADDEN'S WRATH was fearful to behold. He grew red in the face, and dashed his double brass-back spectacles upon the desk before him. Then he jumped up again, and placing a hand over his honest heart.

instince" over fraud. He only regrets that he must a member this year, horder that he must be fore the state of the chamber just before the proceedings becan, and hid himself away behind a post part of the chamber. He had changed his neck and wore one of a delic to chocclate hue, to evidently had learned a lesson from the reake administered to him by Senator Lord yeserday, and did not venture out of his retirement until Speaker Smith was speaking. But the horder that gentlement the process the bill. He was in search of information. Senator Johnson, who champions the proposed measure, expressed his surprise at Tiemann's motion. He then reviewed very ably the abuses of railroad corporations, and paid particular attention to the manner in which the New York Central runs up its rates in winter, in some cases over 200 per cent. He instanced a case where a manufacturer had to pay \$50 a car for 150 miles, and was told that the same freight formation. Some cases over 200 per cent. He instanced a case where a manufacturer had to pay \$50 a car for 150 miles, and was told that the same freight the chamber in the "Poet sectors" in the Procession. The act provides that no railroad doing business in the State shall charge any greater sum for transporting freight over a portion of their road than they charge the carrying the same class of freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same class of freight over a portion of their road than they charge for carrying the same clas THE PRO-RATA PREIGHT BILL gressed. Tiemann saidthat he religiouslybelieved that the principles of the bill were correct. He didn't want to kill the bill, but wanted to give parties a chance to speak on the measure.

SENATOR LOWERY'S STORY.

Senator Lowery said he was in favor of the bill. Then he related a little story which astonished the Senate. He told how he and others found it cheaper to send goods to Utica, thence to Chicago, and from there back past his own manufactory to New York, than to send goods direct to New York. Senator Madden, having refreshed himself with a sweet sleep, awoke at this juncture, and moved to recommit the bill. Senator Woodin asked in whose interest the bill was to be recommitted. No answer.

"Whose inicrest demands this recommittal?" asked Woodin, again. SENATOR LOWERY'S STORY.

"Whose interest demands this recommittal?" asked Woodin, again.
Madden finally admitted that the opponents of the bill desired this action.
"Then," said Woodin, "what end is to be attained? Why refer it to a committe which has already reported the bill?" No answer Woodin resumed and said that the question must be fairly and fully met, and held that the Legislature which should meet the demands of the people in this matter would be a popularone.

A LONG DISCUSSION

followed, in which Senators D. P. Wood, Chatfield, and Lord spoke for the bill, and Senators
Murphy, Benedict, and Madden against. Senator
Murphy Benedict, and Madden against. Senator
Murphy wanted to delay action on the bill until
information was given in regard to the rates
charged by various roads. Woodin fought
ably for the bill, and intimated plainly that the
New York Central arguments might prove quite
cogent if the bill was delayed. Then Madden
flared up again and said that if the Committee
on Railroads lacked intelligence, then Woodin
was responsible, for he had appointed the committee. And then Woodin said he knew Madden was

AN HONEST MAN,
a man of great intelligence and ability—and
hoped that this ayowal would soothe his lacerated feetings. Upon motion of Senator Palmer
the bill was recommitted to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to report in one week.
As soon as this action was taken. Senator Madden joined a party in which were Wm. H. Vanderfelt, Chauncey M. Depew, and two or three
other N. Y. Central Railroad people. There is no
doubt that if the bill continues to create friends

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE. The lobbies of the Senate were crowded this orning with candidates for office in Brooklyn, d parties interested in pilvate schemes, mong the number was ex-Alderman Ely, who here working like a beaver in the interest of e Real Estate Trust Company; Sam Maddox, 10 wants to be a Brooklyn Pelice Commissioner; Supervisor Wilkevson, who is after the sitten of Commissioner of Jurors; Harry Van kler, who thinks he ought to be a Commissioner of Charity; Oliver B. Leich, who is sure being appointed as Police Commissioner, and loss of others. st of others. nator Wood was in his seat to-day, looking and paie. During the debate on the bill be sat with his head turned to the railery. It is said that his friends in the will speak in his behalf as soon as the report of the Investigating Committee refore them.

rinted report of the Investigating Committee omes before them.

Senator Themann has introduced a hill providing for a return to the old Metropolitan Police ystem. The number of Commissioners is not anned in the bill. Gilbert's Elevated Railway bill was next reported favorably and unanimously by the Railroad Committee. INFORMATION WANTED.

mously by the Railroad Committee.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Assemblyman Foley tried to introduce a resolution this morning requiring Judges Dowling and Shandley to render statements of names of all persons against whom charges have been made, the nature of the charges, the number who have been tried and convicted in the Court of Special Sessions since June 1, 1870; also to state sentences and whether such sentences were enforced or not; whether complainants appeared on trial, and if not, if such complainants appeared on trial, and if not, if such complainants were notified of trial. Also to furnish the names of persons whose cases have been sent to the Special Sessions, and the names of persons whose cases have not been brought to trial, with the dates; also why such cases have not been tried, the names of persons punished by fines, the dates of fines, and in case fines have not been paid, to furnish a statement of the disposition of fines collected. Tom Fields objected to the resolution, and it was withdrawn until that order of business is reached.

Judges Shandley, Quinn, Hogan, and Kerne, who are here, were somewhat surprised at the introduction of the above resolution.

Charley Spencer is in town as counsel for the civil and police justices. He claims that the State Constitution forbids the removal of these officers, they having been in office at the time when the Constitution with its amendments was adopted. He thinks he can convince the Judicary Committee of this fact, and they are to give him an opportunity to try this afternoon.

The Erie Fight Continued.

THE ERIE FIGHT CONTINUED.

THE ERIE FIGHT CONTINUED.

The Assembly was in session until a late hour this evening listening to buncombe speeches on the Erie bill. Mr. Vedder ventilated his views in a speech of about an hour, defending the late management of the Erie road. He was followed by Preston of Chautauqua, the successor of Winans, who said that the petitions and remonstrances against interference with the Erie Railway were obtained by fraud and misrepresentations, and that he should vote for this bill, which is more than Winans would have done. Then "Ariful Dodger" Fort made a long-winded speech, rehearsing all the arguments previously made in favor of the bill. Susquehanna Ramsey stood behind him, leaning on the water cooler, and acted as prompter to the distinguished successor of Littlejohn.

Then Mr. Smythe of Tioza made the best speech of the evening, in which he defended the late management of the Erie so far as the people along the line of the road were concerned, and hoped that the new Directors would initiate its virtue in this respect and avoid its mistakes. Then Brown of Cayuga pitched into the ghost of the dead Prince of Erie and perpetrated a few horrible jokes, at which nobody laughed. Lewis of Delaware and Tilden of New York also spoke. The question on Mr. Hill's motion to strike out the first clause was then taken and lost. Mr. Husted then offered the first amendment adopted in the Senate,

STREKING OUT THE CHIEF JUSTICE
as one of the officers to appoint the inspectors
of election and give it to the Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. Mr. Goss of
Monroe moved as an amendment to strike out
the Attorney-General and insert the Secretary of
State. This led to a little discussion, which
could not have been very entertaining to the
chocolate-colored individual who was present.
On a count being taken, however, he was kept
in by a vote of 34 to 57. Then Vedder tried to
have it amended so that an election for directors
should be held the first Tuesday in May, claiming that if a change was necessary the sooner it Smith closed the bunkemb speaking, and then gave the history of harmand, together with all the argussed by Southmayd and Hill before mittees, and at half past 2, being relatives, and at half past 2, being relatives, and at half past 2, being relatives. The Bouse then took a recess until the amendments made in the Senate were adopted, with the exception of the one providing that no director of the Atlantic and Great Western road should be a director in the Eric road. This was left over until advices could be received from Gen. Sickles and others as to whether it should be adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

O'BRIEN'S BILL FASSED IN THE SENATE.

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Senator O'Brien's bill passed the Senate tonizht by a vote of 25 to 2. Senators Madden and Harrower voting in the negative. On Senator Madden's motion the bill was amended, so as to provide that no member of the Atlantic and Great. Western Railroad Company shall be eligible to a place in the Board of Erie Directors. He also attempted to tack on a provision that no consolidation of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western roads should be effected unless by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of each Company. The motion was voted down-Nays, 15; yeas, 12.

Senator Madden became quite heated on the announcement of the vote, and 5556 me hoped that the cumulative style of voting would be indulæed in by the English stockholders. He paid his respects to John A. Dix by saying that he was 80 years old, and generally supposed to have died 20 years ago. Southmayd, Hale, Barlow, and company are very much disconcerted over the passage of Madden's amendment, which will have the effect of causing John A. Dix and Geo. B. McClellan to resign either from Erie or the Atlantic and Great Western. Despatches have been sent to Daniel Sickles, asking his advice in the matter.

The Senate also passed the bill releasing Will-

have been sent to Daniel Sickies, asking his advice in the matter.

The Senate also passed the bill releasing William Hoffman, the insane dry goods merchant, from Ludlow street jail.

THE POLICE BILL.

introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Tiemann is said to meet with much favor among the Senators. It is said that the hearing to-day on the charter was firel, but this is not likely. The probabilities are that the charter will be held in committee until after action is taken on the Police and Health bills, and should they pass the Senate, then the fate of the charter may be considered as settled. Its friends are not as confident as they were. In the event of any radical changes being made in the charter, it is said that they will throw up the sponge and go home. You need not be surprised to see the sponge elevated within the next two weeks.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

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The Printing Investigation Committee had another session this afternoon.

Mr. Davidson testified that Montanye, Chairman of the Assembly Printing Committee last year, wanted him to get a boy to act as messenger for his committee who would take \$50 for the session, and he would give Davidson \$20, ne (Montanye) being allowed to draw the boy's pay. The boy was procured, but Davidson advised him to draw the whole of the pay for himself, which the boy proceeded to do. Montanye, however, attempted to prevent him, and Davidson and the boy made an affidavit which they told Montanye they would publish unless he desisted from his attempts to gain possession of the pay. Montanye thereupon desisted.

THE BEACH PNEUMATIC. THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

In reply to the statements made to members of the Railroad Committee to the effect that the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company has lost or squandered the whole or a greater part of its original capital of \$5,000,000, the trustees of the company say in a resolution presented to the companite to-day:

That the Secretary of the Company be and he is hereby instructed to certify officially to said Committee the fact that the whole of said capital stock, after being paid up to the grantees as duly certified, was by them fully and entirely relinquished to the Company, and is now held in the freesury of the Company in tact and unexpended, and that the Company is under contract with THE BEACH PNEUMATIC.

toes shall decide.

At the meeting of the Postage Stamp Committee this afternoon, Mr. McMurdy. Deputy Postmaster of the Post Office here, contradicted the evidence of Visscher, given yesterday, who said he had, while clerk in ISTL sent all sorts of documents and packages at his (McMurdy's) diffection and charged the State with the expense.

## THE KENTUCKY BOLT.

Some of the Ablest Republicans Kicking ngninst the Grant Family Government-Enthusiasm in Louisville.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The bolt of the Kenton county delegates from the Louisville Convention yesterday gives immense satisfaction to all the Republicans in Covington not held in the party traces by the base motives of office incumbency and expectation, fostered by the personal and official influence of the father of the President. Their action was precipitated by a resolution that no delegate had a right to a seat except those pledged to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The belters are Gon B. P. Bunkle, formerly Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, and who wields a powerful influence with that class in his State Judge R. B. Warden, well known in Washington as a lawyer and politician; Col. W. S. Rankin, one of the ablest politicians in that State; Col S. G. Burbridge, and ten or a dozen others, all staunch men and influential citizens.

Louisville and listened to speeches from Ran kin, Runkle, Warden, and Hermes, in which the Convention was denounced and the Grant fam-ily government held up to scorn and execration. in Covington Grant would not and could not ob-tain a dozen, even if he should be nominated. tain a dozen, even if he should be nominated. Mr. F. Griff, one of the editors of the Louisville Volks/datt (Republican), and Capt. Johnson, a delegate to the Convention from the Eighth Ward of that city, took a prominent part in the meeting. They insisted that something should be done looking toward a participation in the Cincinnati Convention. A resolution was finally adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the necessity and the policy of such a course. The probability is that Kentucky will have a very considerable representation in the Cincinnati Convention.

The best opinion in Louisville, in Covington, and in Cincinnati to-day is that the manufactured enthusiasm of the Louisville Convention has done Grant far more harm than good, for the participants will feel ashamed when they come to their senses.

# THE STORM AT SEA.

A Ship Bottom Upward-Loss of Life-A Crew

The recent storm seems to have been more disastrous at sea than on land. The bark Eliza Barss, Capt Vesey, eighteen days from Bermuda, arrived yesterday, and reports strong southwest and northwest gales the entire passage. On the 2d she encountered a gale which sage. On the 2d she encountered a gale which lasted twenty-four hours. She was obliged to lie to for six hours. The bark Virginia, Capt. Pugsley, from Clenfuegos, has been ten days north of Hatteras, with heavy gales, in which she lost maintopsail yard. On the 2d inst. she passed a vessel bottom upward—about 1lö feet keel; bottom newly coppered. It was apparently a ship or bark. Saw several small water casks and spars around her. She appeared to have been but a short time in that condition.

The bark Carlotta, Capt. Dixon, from Cardenas, also encountered terrific gales north of Hatteras. On the 6th inst. passed large quantities of wrecked stuff, consisting of boxes, barrels, hogsheads, planks, and spars.

The schooner Charles H. Hodgdon, Capt. McMillan, from Baracoa, had gales the entire passage. One gale from the southwest lasted thirty hours, during which she lost her jib-boom. Antonio Venture, the cook, aged 25, of Portugal, was washed overboard from the bowsprit, and swept away.

The brig Sarah Gilmore, from Matanzas, was blown off the coast three times, and her salls were tattered. Her crew was badly frostbitten.

Miss Benson, a girl four years old, is the lead-ing actress at the Theatre Comique. She is a chubby little girl, and very bright eyed. She sings the Lydia Thompson oddities and other popular songs, appearing in character every time, and illustrating the songs by dances and conversation. Her initiation of T.D. Rice in the "Essence of Old Virginia" is wonderful. She is probably the youngest actress on the stage. Her power of initiation is see great that it is hardly necessary to give her instruction.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, who lost a fortune in the hicago fire, is now the manager of the Thirty-louring

## THE GREAT ERIE FIGHT. THRILLING ADVENTURES IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Justice to Vice-President Archer-He is a Member of the Methodist Church-And Doesn't want the Public to think that he uses Profane Language.

"There was a stir here to-day about that article in yesterday's SUN describing the row between Dr. Eldridge and Mr. Archer," said the doorkeeper of Mr. Archer's office to the SUN roporter who applied for admission. Reporter-How so?

Doorkeeper-Why, I heard every Director ask Mr. Archer, "Have you read THE SUN?" Everybody sent me for a SUN. I have been kept running for THE SUN all the morning, and now I can't find another copy within a dozen blocks. I have got tired out. Ch! there was the greatest time you ever saw. Reporter—You don't say.

Doorkeeper—Ye4, sir; a newsboy might have made a fortune, if he had brought a hundred

and afty copies of THE SUN here this morning.
All the Directors spoke about it all the morning. Reporter-You astonish me. By the by, can I

go in now? Doorkeeper- You are THE SUN reporter, hain't you? Reporter-Yes.

Doorkeeper-Well, I can't let you in. Dr. Polnot to admit any reporters, and particularly the reporter of The Sun. I guess they are down on THE SUN now. Still, here is Major Hitchcock, you can speak to him.

A TALK WITH A KIND GENTLEMAN. Major Hitchcock (a politle gentleman, distinguished by a very fine moustache)-I tell you Mr. Archer was very much excited about your report this morning. I'll tell you why (taking reporter aside). You know he is a very strong churchman. Reporter-Is that so?

Major Hitchcock-Ob, very strong, very strong, You see it don't look well for a church member

You see it don't look well for a church member to use profane language, because, you see, it places him in a bad light in his church.

Reporter-Yes.
Major Hitchcock-That's it, you see. If it were not for that I suppose it wouldn't matter; but for a man like Mr. Archer, who is a Methodist and a great churchman-oh! he is a very strong churchman-you see it don't set very well.

Beauter-Ne Reporter-No. COL. FISK'S MOST INTIMATE FRIEND.

Here Dr. Pollard came out and cast a sharp glance at the reporter from behind his big spec-tacles. The famous doctor is a short, stout man, with a broad face. HE WAS COL. FISK'S MOST INTIMATE PRIEND He is a very good-natured gentleman. Dr. Pollard usually looks at a man as if he were going to ask him to dinner, but this time he looked as though he was not going to ask anybody to

finner.
Dr. Pollard (one of his hands fumbling in his

dinner.

Dr. Pollard (one of his hands fumbling in his pockets as if he were in search of a pistol)—Are you the man who wrote the 'eport in this morning's SUN?

This was said in a wild, passionate tone, and all the clerks ran out of their offices to see what was the matter.

Reporter (pleasantly)—Which report, Doctor?

Dr. Pollard—Which report? The report about the affair between Mr. Archer and Dr. Eldridge? (In a tragical tone)—Were you the man?

Reporter—Woll, there were different articles in to-day's SUN, written by different articles in to-day's SUN, written by different reporters.

Dr. Pollard—Well, sir. I have always esteemed The SUN as a live newspaper; but, sir, after this I think Mr. Archer is perfectly justified in refusing to admit you here. I believe Mr. Archer is too much of a gentleman to use profane language; and besides, he is a member of the Methodist Church.

Reporter—Oh! I am surprised to hear that he is a member of the church.

Dr. Pollard (indianantly)—You have outraged every gentlemantly feeling. Mr. Archer is a gentleman every inch of him, and I believe he would no more think of using profane language than a SUN reporter would; and, sir, until you publish a retraction you cannot be admitted here. (In a threatening tone—Gisis is ail I have to say this morning, sir.

With this, Dr. Pollard shut the door in the face of the reporter.

THE KINDNESS OF MAJOR HITCHCOCK.

Major Hitchcock - I'll tell you, Mr. Reporter, what I'll do. I'll speak to Mr. Archer, and I think I'll fix it all right. You see if I don't. Reporter—Much of liged to you.

The Major went into the office. He came out after two or three minutes, and said, "Mr. Archer still feels very sore about this matter, but he said if you would like to come in he would be happy to talk with you."

Reporter—Very well.

The SIN reporter went in. He was the first reporter who had entered the company's private offices that day. Mr. Archer rose from his seal in order to meet the reporter, and shook hands with him.

MR. ARCHER. THE KINDNESS OF MAJOR HITCHCOCK.

with him.

MR. ARCHER,

who is respected as an honorable, shrewd business man, is a dignified gentleman with two very solemn black whiskers and a smooth lip and chin. He is of medium beight and presents a great intellect. You can see at the first glance that he is a devout church member.

Mr. Archer-Good morning.

Reporter-Good morning. I am sorry, Mr. Archer, if I have done you any injustice.

Mr. Archer-Oh! no. I am sure you will have the kindness to rectify that about my using profane language, as I am a member of the Methodist Church. You see, all my people take The SCN. I take it at my house, and I should't like to have the impression go abroad that I used profane language.

Reporter-No.

Mr. Archer-I shall be happy to see you here

profane language.

Reporter—No.
Mr. Archer—I shall be happy to see you here any time, any time, and we shall furnish you with all the information you desire.

Reporter—Thank you.
Mr. Archer—If you will only be good enough to rectify that. You see I am a church member. Methodist, you understand.

Reporter—I understand.
Mr. Archer—Yes, of course.
Reporter—What is the news, Mr. Archer?
Mr. Archer—Not much. (Emphatically).—You know I mean to do right. My idea in getting these men in was to do justice to the stockholders—to rescue the railroad.

Reporter—I believe it.

MR. OTIS,

MR. OTIS.

Here somebody handed Mr. Archer a letter, which he immediately answered.

Major Hitchcock-Well, you see Mr. Archer is a very rice man.

Reporter-Oh! yes.

Dr. Pollard-Well, Mr. Reporter, is everything all right?

Il right?

Reporter—All right.

Dr. Pollard—Step this way. This is Mr. Otis, he Secretary of the Company, and this is a resorter of THE SUN. Mr. Otis will give you all healthformation.

the Secretary of the Company, and this is a reporter of The Sun. Mr. Otis will give you all the information.

Mr. Otis very kindly gave the reporter some valuable information. The Board had held a meeting at 10 o'clock, at which the following Directors had been present: Gen. Dix. Mr. Archer, Gen. McClellan, and Messrs. Barlow, Sherman, Travers, Lansing, Stebbins, Day, Diven, Gould, Ramsdell, Hall, and Drake. Absent, Messrs. Eldridge and Gauson. Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt of London were appointed financial agents of the company in Europe. Messrs. Lansing, Travers, Diven, and Archer were appointed an Auditing Committee. A committee was appointed for the purpose of examining into the contract with the South Improvement (oil) Company. Several reports were presented in relation to the leases and contracts of the company.

The Treasurer presented a detailed statement of the present condition of the company, which was referred back to him for completion, with the understanding that he is to give it publicity as soon as it is finished. At 11 o'clock the Board adjourned till Tuesday morning. To-day the Executive Committee will hold a meeting.

HOW THE PEOPLE TAKE IT.

The SUN reporter conversed at noon with a centleman prominently connected with the rail-

Mr. W. C. Mitchell, who lost a fortune in the Chicago fre, is now the manager of the Thirty-Jourth Street Theatre, near Third avenue. He has made it one of the most pleasant places of amusement in the city. The entertainment is light and varied, and the actors are skilled in their parts. One feature of the theatre is the ladies' invitation night, when ladies accompanied by gentlemen are given seats gratis. The matinees are on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Robeson the Robber.

Robeson the Robber.

Washington, March 14.—The Select Committee to investigate the charges against secretary Robeson met to-day. The Chairman was authorized to invite the editor of Tins New York Sun to appear and give such information as will afford a basis of examination, the determination of the committee being to afford the largest liberty to the accuser of substantiating the charges. In order to afford time for such purpose the committee adjourned until next Thursday.

Rumored Landing of Carlos Garcia in Cuba. Havana, March 14.—An unconfirmed and untraceable rumor is in circulation that Carlos Garcia and twenty men have landed on the Vuelta-Abajo coast. In view of the probable landing of Garcia, the people are on the siert, and the coasts of the island are closely watched.

The Sun reporter conversed at noon with a gentleman prominently connected with the rail-road. Reporter—What is the feeling of the people along the line of the road with respect to this change? At first they had apprehensions that the railroad would pass into the hands of a foreign corporation, and that the latter would cater more to freight and through business with the railroad would pass into the hands of a foreign corporation, and that the latter would cater more to freight and through business with the railroad would pass into the hands of a foreign corporation, and that the latter would cater more to freight and through business with the railroad would pass into the hands of a foreign corporation, and that the latter would cater more to freight and through business wi

so that the people can expect a clear and thoroughly reliable exhibit of the affairs of the company."

Subscriptions to Run the Eric Road. Soon after they had assumed office, the ew Board of Directors found one serious difficulty in their way. The treasury of the road had been nearly exhausted, and money was urgently required to meet current and future ex-penses. This fact leaked out at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday. Mr. Gould then made an elaborate explanation of the sums which an claborate explanation of the sums which might be necessary. He proposed that money be raised at once, and promised to use all his influence to secure the required amount. Subscriptions amounting to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars were then taken up, and it is said that Mr. Gould was instrumental in obtaining \$100,000 of the sum. The money was placed in the treasury to meet current expenses.

### THE LAND ROBBERS.

More of the People's Land Going to Rail-road Rings - The Discussion upon the Proposal to Rob the People in Wisconsin. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The House, at 11% o'clock, by special appointment, took up the Senate bill to extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, with the amendments reported by Mr. Ketcham, from the Committee

on Public Lands. Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., N. Y.) gave notice that he would move the previous question at 4 o'clock to-day. He said he had reported back the bill Doorkeeper-Well, I can't let you in. Dr. Pol-lard and Mr. Archer have given me strict orders proceeded to give a history of the road, and to call attention to some important facts which had come to his knowledge, and which warranted him in opposing any legislation reviving the grant. The bill made what was virtually a new grant of lands, which were to-day as much the property of the United States as any other part property of the United States as any other part of the public domain. In addition to the two points made by him that the land had reverted to the United States, and that this was there-fore a new grant, the argued that there were no valid reasons why Congress should make this a new grant, and that the Government was not equitably bound to make it by reason of having held land on the alternate sections to settlers at \$2.50 an acre. He moved

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL,

declaring the lands all forfeited to the United
States, and reserving them for homestead entry
and settlement under the Homestead act of
May 20, 1862.

Mr. Tyner (Rep., Ind.) said he had never yet
voted for a land grant, and never would. He
had no question but that the failure to
complete the road within the time fixed
had resulted in the forfeiture of the lands
to the United States. He argued that by virtue
of a provision in the charter of the Northern
Pacific Rallroad, it was expressly excluded from
lands granted for any other railroad, and that
therefore they could in no event be taken by
that company.

Mr. Kutstyn (Rep. Pa) probable in some care

therefore they could in no event be taken by that company.

Mr. Killinger (Rep., Pa.) spoke in support of an amendment which he proposed, providing that in the construction of the railroad there shall be used none other than rails manufactured from American Iron. Although when he offered it before the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) characterized it as "nonsense," and his colleague from the Erie district (Mr. Scofield), as "ridiculous," he regarded it as the most important feature in the bill. The same provision had been incorporated in all the other Pacific Railroad grants, and he wanted it inserted in this bill in the interest of American labor. THE GHOST OF PROTECTION.

THE GHOST OF PROTECTION.

THE GHOST OF PROTECTION.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) replied to Mr. Killinger, and denounced protection on iron not only as a robbery but as a burglary done in the night and by indirection. He opposed all these subsidies, either of land or of iron.

While he was speaking Mr. Kelley of Pa. approached him, when Mr. Cox, addressing Mr. Kelley, said he was always moving around like a perturbed ghost whenever he heard of pig iron, and he asked the Speaker to request Mr. Kelley to return to his own side of the House, [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox then proceeded with his remarks, denouncing the railroad land grant monopolists, and remarking that opposition to them came at last from the State of Pennsylvania because she could not sell railroad iron to them.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to amend Mr. Ketcham's substitute by adding to it a provision that no part of these lands shall be selected by or inner to the benefit of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States, but they shall be expressly reserved for the benefit of actual settlers under the provisions of the Homestead act.

Mr. KETCHAM accepted the amendment and modified his substitute accordingly.

After further debate the previous question was seconded, and the bill went over.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. Ohlo) from the Conference Committee on the bill for the St. Louis Custom House made a report appropriating \$500,000 for the site and \$1.750,000 for the building.

The House then adjourned, at 5 P. M.

The report was agreed to. The House then adjourned, at 5 P. M.

# THE WORKINGMEN'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull's Constitution-Demand for Work from the Government,

was the scene of a grand mass meeting of the unemployed workmen of New York. The idea originated with the Order of Internationals, and the meeting was conducted under their auspices. Two large wagons decorated with the red flags of the Order, and various mottoes and de-vices, were driven through the streets during the morning. Inside was a man with a geng, upon which he made noise sufficient to attract atten-tion. The result of this mode of advertising was, that a large multitude had assembled in the square before 2 o'clock, the hour for the meet-ing.

tion. The result of this mode of advertising was, that a large multitude had assembled in the square before 2 o'clock, the hour for the meeting.

The music stand, from which the speakers addressed the throty, was himg with red flags bearing International motitoes. The following are specimens; "Eight hours, peaceably if we can, fercibly if we must;" "Interest on money is a direct tax on labor to support wealthy paupers;" "Public Employment a Remedy for Strikes;" "Products of the Past should be an equal Inheritance to the Living Generations." The two wagons were also converted into stands, and the crowd, which numbered possibly a thousand persons, surged from one to the other, according as the speaker was interesting or otherwise. The square was very muddy, and many of the hearers were forced to stand in water throughout the meeting. This, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm with which ail apparently entered into the exercises.

The avowed object of the meeting was to give the unemployed workmen of New York an opportunity to call upon the Government for work. Resolutions were presented by Mr Charles R. Ablen, demanding that the Government forwork. Resolutions were presented by Mr Charles R. Ablen, demanding that the Government establish a National Labor Bureau, guaranteeing to all persons who cannot find it elsewhere employment, upon equitable principles of time, not exceeding eight hours a day, and compensation, the products of such labor to be sold to the people at cost. The resolutions also call upon the Government to take charge of all railroads, mines, canals, gas works, telegraphs, &c., and to discontinue the sale of the public lands. They were adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers from the throng.

Specches followed from active members of the International, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull had promised to address the meeting. She seat a letter instead.

The meeting separated at five o'clock, and each workingman went away with one of the International's programmer in his hand.

Roughs Death of Detective Lambrecht. Early in the evening of Sunday week, a man ran into the East Fitty-ninh street station house and told Capt Gunner that an officer had been attacked and terribly beaten in a lager beer satoon on First avenu by a gang of young roughs who infest the Nineteen terribly beaten in a lager bear saloon on First avenue, by a gang of young roughs who infest the Nineteenth Ward. The officer proved to be Patrolman Tully, who had entered the saloon to quella disturbance. He had sustained r severe fracture of the skuil, and was removed to St. Luke's floodial. His assailants excaped. Detective Philip Lambrecht, with three other officers, sallied forth in citizen's dress in scarch of Tully's assailants. At Fifty-minth street and Second avenue they encountered a party of quarrymen who were behaving in a boisterous manner. Lembrecht ordering them to keep quiet. Het words ensuel, fellword by ble we in which the police used their batons with terrable effect, in the mire Lambrecht received a terrible blow on the side of the head with a small slab of marble to the head of the words charged a strength and held to await the result of Lambrecht's injuries.

In St. Luke's the wounded detective has been tenderly cared for, and although his condition was considered precarious he was not in any immediate danger. On Tuesday morning, however, symptoms of an darming nature hegan to exhibit themselves, and it became apparent that an operation would have to be performed. Yesterday Drs. fiall, Hitchcock, and swann successfully removed a portion of loose hone from the skull of the wounded man, and the patient was not under the influence of morphine. He lay all night in a semi-conscious condition, and was constantly visited by Dr. Hitchcock, fils mother and sisters were watchers at his bedside. At half past she breathed his last.

Beteritve Lambrecht was considered a very efficient officer, but was greatly disliked in the Nineteenth Ward, where he had made himself a terror to cvid-doors. He had been on the police force about stay years, having erved about haif the time as patrolman in the Twenty-first Precinct. Yesterday the station house in Fifty-inth street was draped in mourning, and a batter earning the inscription, "We mourn our ioss," hung cross the front of the building.

Tichborne to be Bailed. The bail for the Tichborne claimant is ready, but the Court has postponed its acceptance until Mon-

## REFORM IN EARNEST.

The Fourth Ward Moved up into the Seventh -The Natural Result-The Finest Fight of the Season-Howling William on the War Path-Bloody Noses and Black Eyes.

The Reformers of the Seventh Ward are

n trouble. When the organization was proposed and the enrollment was completed two great Reform chieftains, named William Mc-Mahon and John A. Walsh, went for the District General Committee. The ticket headed by Walsh was successful, polling 247 votes against 68 for McMahon. Thereupon McMahon set up a howl. He howled so loud that it reached the ears of Sam Courtney's Committee on Contested Seats, and Sam went over to see what was the matter. As soon as McMahon saw Sam, he howled louder than ever He howled so terribly that he actually made Sam's committee be-lieve that he had really been burt. The committee applied a salve to William's mouth by shoving off the district ten of the elected delegates and putting on ten of Howling William's

ANDY LEONARD GETTING HIS DANDER UP. The committee met at 300 East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, John A. Walsh in the chair. The object of the meeting was the selection of an Executive Committee. As soon as business began the Hon. Andy .eonard, a Reformer, who amuses himself by punching the eyes out of his neighbors, arose and declared that the meeting was not regular. Mr. Leonard is one of the men who was saddled on the ward committee by Nooney's Committee on Contested Seats. Leonard declared that he had not attended the other meetings, and he would not be bound by this meetings, and he would not be bound by this meeting unless they had a new election for officers. Mr. George Allen told Leonard that the committee organized and elected their officers two weeks ago. He said that Leonard and others had been placed on the committee only through courtesy, to create harmony. None of them were elected, and they would be compelled to accept the situation as they found it, and behave themselves. A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

ind behave themselves.

A TERRIFIC FIGHT.

Here a dozen of McMahon's friends began using the foulest and most indecent language toward the Chair and members. Richard. C. Walsh, one of the elected delegates, called Edward Clarkson over to him. Clarkson, who keeps a liquor saloon, was using fearful words, and Walsh, as a friend, endeavored to persuade him to stop it. Clarkson, however, took Walsh by the coat collar and butted him in the face with his head. Walsh dropped like lead, but quickly regaining his feet, struck out manfully and knocked Clarkson down. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes, each man getting knocked down three or four times. The Reformers gathered about the combatants to see fair play. Walsh and Clarkson rolled over on the floor like well-matched buildogs. Occasionally they broke their holds and sprang to their feet again; then another knock-down followed, and they began to roll and nitch around under the seats. The Heromers were delighted, for it was an excellent fight. Both men had bloody noses in no time, and the floor was covered with hair and bloody shirt buttons.

ered with hair and bloody shirt buttons.

Two Lovely black Eyes.

Finally two Reform duffers, named O'Donnell and Green, rushed out and told the police. Officer Kelly and a half dozen comrades then entered and stopped the fight. Walsh had as lovely a pair of black eyes as were ever seen in the Seventh Ward, and Clarkson's lip looked like a beefsteak on a bender. The grief of the Reformers over the action of the police was very great. They declared that it was a great shame to stop such a splendid fight. A high-toned Reformer said that it reminded him of "the palmy days of the old Seventh Ward, when Tweed used to run wid Big Six, and mash Forty-four's boys in the mouth wid the butt of his trumpet." "Seventh Ward he d—d," said a second Reformer. "This ain't the Seventh Ward. The Seventh Ward moved up." THE RESULT.

After the fight the Reformers again came to order. The Chair appointed a committee of five to select an Executive Committee. When they returned and announced the ten selected, the meeting unanimously confirmed the list. This aroused Clarkson, who deluged the Chair with filthy language, after which he and the filte of the Reformers boited, and met at the Standard House. Richard Walsh, the fighter, was induced to go with them. At the Standard House they or anized a new General Committee, with Medical Committee, with Medical Chairman thereof. In the words of a member, "Clarkson buttered Walsh in with Medical Chairman thereof. In the words of a member, "Clarkson buttered Walsh in with Medical Chairman thereof."

# A YOUNG BOY'S SUICIDE.

Misled by a Vicious Companion-The First Money-Remorse and Death.

Henry Schafer, aged 16, of 319 Prespect avenue, Brooklyn, was found yesterday morning ying dead on the sidewalk of Braxton street near Ninth avenue. The body was still warm when found by Officer Zimmerman. A pisto was in the boy's hand; the bullet had entered the left breast, passing through a copy of yes-terday's SUN, which was folded in the pocket of

his coat.

The boy's blood had exuded and marked the The boy solod had exided and marked the bullet's path through the paper. The body was taken to Mr. Schafer's residence, and in his pockets were \$51.57, and a \$100 cheek on the Metropolitan Bank, signed by George Lang, and the following letter, written in a uniform, clear hand, and correctly composed, with the exception of capital letters:

My Dean Farmer: Lam willing to die Labell wake

ception of capital letters:

My DEAR FATHER; I am willing to die. I shall make
no more trouble in the house any more. Good by, father, mother, brothers, and sisters. I hope we shall all
meet in heaven above. So farewell. Please let Fred
lishop know that I bid him good-ley. Do not get
roubled shout me.

His My SCHAFER. meet in heaven above, so farcwell. Please let Fred lishop know that I bid him good-by. Do not get troubled shout me.

He had been employed since last May in Lang's piano-key factory in Twenty-second street, New York, and possessed the entire confidence of his employer, who had frequently sent him out to collect money and with cheeks and deposits to the bank. He had never failed in promptness and fidelity until last Monday at 9 A. M. Then he was sent to the Metropolitan Bank with a bank book, the \$100 cheek, and \$100 in meney. He did not return to Mr. Lang; and the next seen of him by friends was his appearance at Mr. Higgins's, Prospect avenue, near Second avenue, at 60 cheek on Wednesday evening. He asked Mrs. Higgins to keep him all night, but she refused. He then asked for a drink of water; and being told to go back into the house and help himself, he entered the pantry and pulled a pistol from his pocket, levelled it at his right ear, and fired. He missed his alm, but instantly fell.

The occupants of the house were panicstricken, and fied out of doors. Then Schafer got upon his feet and ran across the avenue, up over the embankment, opposite the house, and disappeared. He was seen no more by acqualanances until found dead next morning.

The disappearance of another boy may possibly account for Schafer's suicide. He had for several weeks been intimate with John Holland, of Webster place, Brooklyn, who had been known as a very reckless boy. The two hoys were together on Monday aftermon, and were seen in the evening at Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street. Nothing has been seen since of Holland, and the supposition with many is that he has shipped to sea to escape arrest for squandering the money that Schafer had with him, Holland, and the supposition with many is that he has helped to sea to escape arrest for squandering the money that Schafer had with him, Holland is habits had kept him cut of employer's money, and the boy, in shame, took his own lite.

The Charge of Misappropriation—The Hon.
Isauc Bell's Opinion of the Institute.
In consequence of the report of the State ommissioners of Charities and Corrections con

cerning the Woman's Institute, the lady officers of that institution are about to resign. Miss Jones, the Treasurer, says the \$400 charged for account books included all the cost of printing and stationery for the cost of printing and stationery for eighteen months, and the other officers complain that during the investigation they were not permitted to make certain explanations about the disbursements, which would have removed the appearance of misappropriation and extravagance.

A SUN reporter called lastlevening on the Hon. Isaac Bell to ascertain that gentleman's oducion concerning the institute and its administration. Mr. Bell said expressively that "he knew no more about the institute than an omnibus horse, the State Commissioners at Albany having exclusive supervision over it. The City Commissioners of Charities and Correction had no right even to cross the threshold to inspect the building. In revly to the SUN reporter Mr. Bell added that it would perhaps be made better if the numerous institutions of our country were under closer supervision than can be extended from Albany.

A Fight in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Messrs. Deneale and Riddlebarger had a personal alteration on the floor of the House to-day, and were about to proceed to blow, when they were arrested by the Sergeant-st-Arms. They were placed under \$5,000 bonds to keep the peace and await the action of the House.

The Panormo Marder.

Patrick Campbell, Chief of Police of Brooklyn, says that one Quinn, who is working out a term of four years and a half in the Peniteritary for robbery in the first degree, lately told him that he knew who intriduced to tell unless he was at once given a paradoa, which, of course, Chief Campbell could not grant.

# NEW ERA OVER THE RIVER.

GENUINE POLITICAL REFORM IN THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

An Enthusiastic Meeting in the Brooklyn

An Enthusiastic Meeting in the Brooklyn Academy - Good Men Forgetting Party and Joining against the Villains who have Prostituted the Ballot-Box.

About 2,000 of the inhabitants of Brooklyn assembled in the Academy last evening to hear the report of the Committee of Seventy-droupon the late election frauds. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Franklin Woodruff, who briefly sketched the history of the organization of the committee, and introduced Mr. R. M. Whiting, the Secretary, who read the general report of the whole committee. It is in substance as follows:

as follows:

At an early stage of the investigation sufficient evidences of fraud had been obtained to justify the committee in incurring large expenses to prosecute the work. The evidence accumulated is important and conclusive. On its basis some of the persons implicated in the frands have been convicted and punished, others are indicted and new awaiting trial. If the investigation of frauds alone had been the object of the committee, they feel that they have uncarthed enough to arouse every honest voter, of whatever party, to the importance of a thorough reform in the election laws, or the ballot will be simply a tool in the hands of corrupt and designing politicians.

A NEW ELECTION LAW PROPOSED.

As a means of protection in the future, the committee have prepared and forwarded to Albany an election law. They have also proposed such amendments to the law that are as shall aboilsh all special legislation in the thermal proposed such amendments to the law of the proposed such an are proposed such as a state of the commissions.

In regard to this matter, they have endeavored to act in the interest of the citizens and not of partisans, and feel satisfied that a thorough examination of the provisions they have recommended will secure for them general approval.

The report was received with enthusiasm by the meeting. Mr. George W. Bensen then read the report of the Prosecuting Committee.

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE STORY.

The substance has already been printed in The Stn. The evidence shows the most glaring outrages committed by the inspectors of election, who were in many cases in collusion with the police.

The canvass and election were conducted in a most outrageous manner. Fraudulent votes were received, even when the voter was challenged by responsible persons. False counts were returned, and in many cases parties were threatened with arrest if they did not vote as directed.

The report, as read, created a profound sensation in the assembly, and when at its close an appeal was made to the people of Brooklyn to rise in defence of their rights, one loud cheer arose which fairly drowned the speaker's voice. If the enthusiasm of last night is to be taken as evidence, the citizens of Brooklyn are at length aroused to the necessity of taking energetic measures for the purification of the ballot.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN ALBANY.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN ALBANY.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich, the Game Chicken of Kings county, read the report of the legislative committee, showing that application had been made at Albany for a new registry law, and also for certain amendments to the city charter.

Ray W. Potter, Esq., then presented resolutions calling for the speedy trial of such offenders against the purity of the ballot as are already indicted, for the abolition of all irresponsible Commissions appointed at Albany, and pledging the people to support their committee in any project of reform which they may deem fit to propose.

One loud and long-sounding "Aye" was the response to the chairman's question of adoption, and the Academy fairly trembled with the thunder of 4,000 feet stamping an enthusiastic approval. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN ALBANY.

Samuel McLane addressed the meeting in reference to the proposed rew registry law. He said: "Its provisions are these:

We have placed in the hands of the heads of the multiplat government the power to select three gentlemen for a Board of Election. The Board will appoint three inspectors and three canvassers for every election district, who are amply qualified to perform the duty; they must be voiers, residents of the ward, taxpayers [cheere] able to read write, and speak the English language. Four days are specified upon which the form may register their names as voiers; ten days election a conclusion their trained as voiers and the published in the papers, thus giving inspectors shall be published in the papers, thus giving inspectors and the people all necessary information to prevent frauds in the registration. THE NEW REGISTRY LAW EXPLAINED.

WHY THE ACT SHOULD PASS.

That such a law is urgently required, it needs not that I should tell you. Out of the whole number of order tast last November, one in six was fraudulent, one toter in every six a conspirator. This seri of thing is a tab at the life of a nation. If it continues, it is the wreck of all our hopes of self-government.

We have turnished to the law officer of the city information input which many laddelingers have been found.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ASTONISHED. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ASTONISHED.

Mr. Britton, the District Attorney, was on the stage, and the remarks of Mr. McLane seemed to astonish him. He wriggled in his seat, and evidently wanted very bad to rise and say something for himself, but he remained silent.

The Hon. Demas Barnes, Col. A. C. Davis, and Mr. A. A. Lowe followed in brief and pertinent remarks. They all referred to Mr. Britton in the same strain as Mr. McLane, but all professed at the close to have implicit confidence in him.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PLEDGE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S PLEDGE.

After other speakers, the District Attorney spoke. His volce was rich and mellow, and itationes reached the furthest corner of the great building. He said:

"Fellow-citizens, I came here not to make a speech but to listen to ascertain the views and sentiments of these speakers. But referred to as I have been, and called upon as I have been, I cannot refrain from saying a word to you. It did not need the gentleman to call upon me, nor tofx upon me a limit of time in which to prepare my official duties, which is the sentence of the contract of the property of the country of French as the District Attorney of the country of French as the District Attorney of the country of French as the District Attorney of the country of French and I have lived in Brookly 17 years, and I appeal to the gentlemen here who know me whether I am the man to take an oath without intending to perform it. (Cheers, "That's so!") I think this will be the last time I shall go before an andicace even seeming to applopage, it happened when these men were indicted that Brook. Its was visited with a great indux of crime. The first month ho court backing jurisdiction over their cases was sitting. On second of the time occupied by my predecessor in the trial of cases, considerable business had accumulated in the office. Men were in prison whom the law demanded should be tried first, and the result is the trial of these cases has been delayed. I explained this trankly to the committee—did I not, gentlemen? A Committee and the contraction which is without the law of the contraction of the trank of the cases has been delayed. I explained this trankly to the committee—did I not, gentlemen?

THE LAWS TO BE EXECUTED.

"While I hold this position it is my intention, without fear and without favor, political or otherwise, to faithfully perform the duties of the office. Men are not judged in these times by their professions. Talk is cheap. All I ask of you is 1, to judge of me by my acts and not by my lip service, dust so long as the people of Brooklyn act for the purpose of suppressing insee wrongs, in office or out of office, wherever I sun found you'll find me with those who are trying to uproof these wils."

This speech had the natural offect. The people cheered and howled and chapped and stamped. In the midst of the contasion Col. Jones got the floor and officed the following:

Properly That a committee of five be appointed, who Mr. Davis sprang to his feet and moved to lay he resolution on the table. The question was not, and decided by the Chair to be carried, al-hough the "nays" were apparently in the ma-ority.

Col. Jones called for a division, but before it could be made. Mr. Davis checkmated him by moving an adjournment, which was carried, at Hoctock. A Lamplighter's Son Shoots Himself in a Fit

A Lamplighter's Sou Shoots Himself in a Fit of Anger.

PORT JERVIS, March 14. Albert F. Morse, age 15, a sen of Mr. David Morse, the village lamplighter, shot himself through the heart this morning at his parents residence in this village. Previous to the shooting young Morse was engaged in teasing a little brother and sister. Mrs. Morse whopped him for his misconduct after which he went to a bureau, took from it his father's revolver and shet himself. He died in about twenty-five misutes.

The New Hampshire Election.

The Panormo Murder.